

From the sparsity of these record over thirty years it will be seen that this is not a common butterfly in the north-west Highlands whereas in East Ross (VC 106) and East Inverness-shire with Nairn (VC 96) it is abundant in some years (especially in 1975, 1982, 1994 and 1997) with a flight period of the single brood from 21 July to 5 September. DEREK C. HULME, Ord House Drive, Muir of Ord, Ross-shire IV6 7UQ.

***Hyloicus pinastri* L. (Lep.: Sphingidae): probably a new resident in north-west Kent**

When Chalmers-Hunt produced the last relevant supplement to his *Butterflies and Moths of Kent* in this journal in 1980, the total of records for the Pine Hawk had not reached double figures, and their scattered distribution and a paucity of suitable habitats in Kent suggest the moths were wanderers from elsewhere.

My garden m.v. light at Dartford has attracted this insect on the following occasions:

1969 – 13 July

1992 – 7 July

1999 – 20 June

2000 – 13 July and 20 July

2001 – 24 June, 31 July, 7 August, and 13 August

It would seem that the specimens noted in 1999, 2000 and 2001 represent local residents following a recent extension of geographical range; the nearby mixed woodland still contains considerable stands of Corsican pine *Pinus nigra*, as well as some Scots pine *p. sylvestris*, including isolated trees in heath-like clearings. Doubtless this extension of range is from Surrey, which underwent a similar colonisation in the late 1940s, (Collins, 1997. *Larger Moths of Surrey*).– B.K. West, 36 Briar Road, Dartford, Kent DA5 2HN.

Lempke's Gold Spot *Plusia putnami gracilis* (Lempke) (Lep.: Noctuidae): New to Cheshire (VC 58)

On the evening of 20 July 2001, we visited a site in the east of Cheshire (VC 58). The site at the (currently drained) Arnfield Reservoir is predominately mixed birch and sallow woodland, with extensive areas of grass. The conditions for trapping were good; warm and humid although rain set in later in the night. Four mv traps and one actinic trap were set up and about thirty trees were sugared. Good numbers of moths were caught, including a number that are relatively rare in the east of the county. Of particular note was a large number of Light Arches *Apamea lithoxylaea* attracted to sugar; none found their way into the light traps. However, the highlights were two Lempke's Gold Spot, *Plusia putnami*, which are the first records of this insect for VC 58. Specimens were retained and have been confirmed by genitalia examination.

In addition a single Scarce Silver Y *Syngrapha interrogationis* was also found in the very last trap on the very last trap round. According to C. I. Rutherford (1994. *Macro Moths in Cheshire, 1961-1994*. Lancashire and Cheshire Entomological Society, 1994), this represents the second record for the vice-county. Although there is some confusion about the location of the first capture. Although the site for this earlier record is in the current administrative county of Cheshire it is actually in VC57. Therefore, the current record is also a new macro moth for VC58. To illustrate the importance of the vice county system, our traps at Arnfield were actually located in two administrative counties; Derbyshire and Greater Manchester, though all in vice-county 58.—ADRIAN WANDER, SHANE FARRELL, PAUL GREENALL, PAUL HILL & STEVE HIND, 16 Bramhalls Park, Anderton, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 6AH.

Lepidoptera new to the Isle of Wight (VC 10) in 2001

Seven species captured in the Isle of Wight during the year 2001 are new species for the vice-county. On 31 March, Dr David Biggs found mines of the Firethorn Leaf-miner *Phyllonorycter leucographella* (Zell.); Dr John Langmaid confirmed that they were this species. Mark Tunmore reported a Grey Scalloped Bar *Dyscia fagara* (Thunb.) at Newtown on 2 June 2001. On that night there was a light northerly wind and it is possible that this example was blown across from the New Forest. On 25 June, Brian Warne caught a Sussex Emerald *Thalera fimbrialis* Scop. at Binstead. There were southerly winds at the time and it is most likely that this was a migrant, since the Dungeness (Kent) population did not emerge until two weeks later. Later, on 12 October, Brian Warne also took a Dewick's Plusia *Macdunnoughia confusa* (Steph.) in his garden at Binstead.

On 7 July, I recorded *Ethmia dodecea* (Haw.) in my garden at Freshwater. A couple of weeks later on 24 July, I caught an example of *Eulamprotes atrella* (D.& S.) at Cranmore and finally, on 19 August, I took *Ypsolopha horridella* (Tr.) at light, also in my garden.

I should like to thank David Agassiz and Bob Heckford for identifying the majority of my specimens, which were exhibited at the Annual Exhibition of the British Entomological and Natural History Society, in London, and John Langmaid who confirmed the status of the micro-moths mentioned in this article.— S. A. KNILL-JONES, Roundstone, 2 School Green Road, Freshwater, Isle of Wight PO40 9AL.

Correction of a correction

The spelling on the name *Apalus* – hardly, one would have thought, a matter of grave difficulty – appears to have presented unusual problems. So, before my good readers mutter to themselves “that fellow Allen can't spell for toffee”) or something similar, let me point out that the “correction” (*sic*) of *Alpus* to *Apalus* (*Ent. Rec.* **113**: 288) still does not go far enough, and is but a slight improvement. The correct spelling is as cited above, and as noted in *Ent. Rec.* **113**: 268.— A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.